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Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. It was decided that the minimal immunizing dose for a case of possible infection through a wound should be 3,000 of such units. It was decided that after April 1 the new unit should be adopted by all producers of tetanus antitoxin.

J. J. KINYOUN, *Chairman*.  
THEOBALD SMITH.  
HERBERT D. PEASE.  
E. M. HOUGHTON.  
JOSEPH MCFARLAND.  
M. J. ROSENAU.  
WILLIAM H. PARK, *Secretary*.

A paper read upon "The sterilization of sewage filter-effluent," by E. B. Phelps, sanitary research laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, deserves special attention on account of its importance to the public health. Mr. Phelps had little to say concerning the disposal of sewage by the method of farming and irrigation because favorable conditions for this method, which is generally admitted the best, do not obtain commonly in the vicinity of American cities. He did not discuss the method of sewage purification by sand filtration on account of its slowness and expense. He also reported the failure of the sprinkling or contact method to remove the pathogenic forms of bacteria. Mr. Phelps found that the addition of bleaching powder in the proportion of 1 part of available chlorine to 1,000,000 of sewage, costing about \$1.08 per 1,000,000 gallons, was a thoroughly reliable method; he thought less of the use of copper sulphate, although he found it to be fairly effective in 2 parts per 1,000,000 of sewage.

*Report from South Atlantic Quarantine, Ga.—Death from beriberi among crew of bark Medbor.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Brinkley, in temporary charge, reports, January 7, as follows:

A death from beriberi occurred on January 4 in the person of a seaman from the Norwegian bark *Medbor*.

The remaining 13 members of the crew, 7 of whom are suffering from beriberi, are still at this station. One patient is unable to walk.

On January 14 the Bureau authorized the release of the bark *Medbor* and crew, directing the officer in charge to notify the health officer at the port of destination, in advance, of the vessel's departure.

The *Medbor* was reported arrived at Cumberland Sound Quarantine, Fla., December 30, with beriberi on board. The vessel proceeded to South Atlantic Quarantine, Ga., arriving January 3 with 8 cases of beriberi among the crew. (See Public Health Reports, Jan. 11, 1906, p. 21.)

*Report from Vanceboro, Me.—Smallpox on Canadian border—Train inspection.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Young reports, January 7, as follows:

Week ended January 5, 1907. Inspected 18 passenger trains carrying about 1,150 passengers. Thirty passengers vaccinated. Official certificates of vaccination and non exposure to infection accepted in the case of 43 who came from the infected districts in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Smallpox has developed in Wallace and Parrsboro, Nova Scotia. The infected towns in Nova Scotia are Amherst, Joggins, Oxford, Oxford

Junction, Advocate Harbor, Wallace, Truro, Springhill, Springhill Junction and Parrsboro, and the vicinity of the Shulee lumber camps. In New Brunswick the disease is generally diffused over Kent County.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MOBILITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

ARKANSAS—*Fort Smith*.—Estimated population, 23,000. Reports from May 18, 1906, to December 29, 1906, shows as follows: Total number of deaths, 161, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, and 19 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 39, smallpox 2, and tuberculosis 1.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 95,000. Health department reports as follows: Total number of deaths, 130 (17 nonresidents), including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, diphtheria 2, and 12 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Enteric fever 8, diphtheria 57, measles 19, scarlet fever 15, tuberculosis 3.

*Stamford*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, measles 37, and scarlet fever 2.

FLORIDA.—Reports to the State board of health for the two weeks ended January 5, 1907, show as follows: Diphtheria—Duval County (*Jacksonville*), 2 cases; Hillsboro County (*Tampa*), 1 case; Escambia County (*Pensacola*), 1 case. Enteric fever—Alachua County (*Alachua*), 1 case; Duval County (*Jacksonville*), 1 case; Hillsboro County (*St. Petersburg, Plant City, and Tampa*), 6 cases; Leon County (*Tallahassee*), 1 case. Tuberculosis—Duval County (*Jacksonville*), 3 cases; Marion County (*Dunnellon and Ocala*), 2 cases; Volusia County (*Daytona*), 1 case.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 20,764—white 12,244, black 8,520. Total number of deaths 24—white 9, black 15—including enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Ottumwa*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 23,000. Health department reports as follows: Total number of deaths, 15 (1 nonresident), including 2 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Smallpox 1, scarlet fever 10, and tuberculosis 4.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 333,000 (245,000 white, 88,000 colored). Total number of deaths, 653 (405 white, 248 colored), including diphtheria 8 (white), enteric fever 8 (7 white, 1 colored), measles 1 (white), whooping cough 2 (white), and 76 from tuberculosis, of which 41 were white and 35 colored. The death rate per 1,000 population per annum for the